

PEA

2. Without disturbance.
The pangs of death do make him grin;
Disturb him not, let him pass peacefully.
Shakespeare.
PEACEFUL. *adj.* [peace and full.]
1. Quiet; not in war.
That round the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And peaceful Italy involv'd in arms.
Dryden.
2. Pacifick; mild.
As one disarm'd, his anger all he loſt;
And thus with peaceful words uprais'd her ſoon.
Milton.
The peaceful power that governs love repairs,
To eaſt upon ſoft vows and ſilent pray'rs.
Dryden.
3. Undiſturb'd; fill; ſecure.
Succeeding monarchs heard the ſubjects cries,
Nor ſaw diſpleas'd the peaceful cottage rife.
Pope.
PEACEFULLY. *adv.* [from peaceful.]
1. Quietly; without diſturbance.
Our lov'd earth; where peacefully we ſlept,
And far from heav'n quiet poſſeſſion kept.
Dryden.
2. Mildly; gently.
PEACEFULNESS. *n. f.* [from peaceful.] Quiet; freedom from diſturbance.
PEACEMAKER. *n. f.* [peace and maker.] One who reconciles differences.
Peace, good queen;
And what not on thee too too furious peers,
For bleſſed are the peacemakers.
Shakespeare.
Think us,
Thoſe who profeſs, peacemakers, friends and ſervants. *Shakespeare.*
PEACEPARTED. *adj.* [peace and parted.] Diſmiſſed from the world in peace.
We ſhould prophane the ſervice of the dead
To ſing a requiem, and ſuch reſt to her
As to peaceparted ſouls.
Shakespeare. Hamlet.
PEACH. *n. f.* [*peſche*, Fr. *malum perſicum*, Lat.]
A peach hath long narrow leaves; the flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, which are placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe; the pointal, which riſes from the center of the flower cup, becomes a roundiſh fleſhy fruit, having a longitudinal furrow incloſing a rough rugged ſtone. *Miller.*
September is drawn with a cheerful countenance: in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe peaches, pears and pomegranates. *Peacocks.*
The funny wall,
Presents the downy peach. *Thomson's Autumn.*
TO PEACH. *v. n.* [Corrupted from impeach.] To accuſe of ſome crime.
If you talk of peaching, I'll peach firſt, and ſee whoſe oath will be believed; I'll trounce you.
Dryden.
PEACH-COLOURED. *adj.* [peach and colour.] Of a colour like a peach.
One Mr. Caper comes, at the ſuit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for ſome four ſuits of peach-coloured ſatin, which now peaches him a beggar. *Shakespeare. Measure for Measure.*
PEACHICK. *n. f.* [*pea* and *chick*.] The chicken of a peacock.
Does the ſniveling peachick think to make a cuckold of me. *Southern.*
PEACOCK. *n. f.* [*papa*, Saxon; *pavo*, Lat.] Of this word the etymology is not known: perhaps it is *peak* cock, from the tuft of feathers on its head; the peak of women being an ancient ornament: if it be not rather a corruption of *beaucoq*, Fr. from the more ſtriking luſtre of its ſpangled train. A fowl eminent for the beauty of its feathers, and particularly of its tail.
Let franklin Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a peacock, ſweep along his tail.
Shakespeare.
The birds that are hardeſt to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock and peacock. *Peacocks.*
The peacock, not at thy command, aſſumes
His glorious train; nor ſtrich her rare plumes.
Sandys.
The peacock's plumes thy tackle muſt not fail,
Nor the dear purchaſe of the fable's tail.
Gay.
PEAHEN. *n. f.* [*pea* and *hen*; *pavo*, Lat.] The female of the peacock.
PEAK. *n. f.* [peac, Saxon; *pique*, *pic*, French.]
1. The top of a hill or eminence.
Thy fiſter ſeck,
Oron Meander's bank or Latmus' peak.
Prior.
2. Any thing acuminated.
3. The riſing forepart of a head-drefs.
TO PEAK. *v. n.* [*pequeno*, Spaniſh, *little*, perhaps *lean*: but I believe this word has ſome other derivation: we ſay a withered man has a ſharp face; Falſtaff dying, is ſaid to have a ſharp as a pen: from this obſervation, a ſickly man is ſaid to peak or grow acuminated.
1. To look ſickly.
Weary ſen'nights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak and pine.
Shakespeare. Macbeth.
2. To make a mean figure; to peak.
I, a dull and muddy-metled rascal, peak,
Like John a dream, unprepar'd of my cauſe, *Shakespeare.*
Like John a dream, unprepar'd of my cauſe,
The peaking cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual

PEA

- larum of jealousy, comes me in the inſtant of our encounter.
PEAL. *n. f.* [Perhaps from *pello*, *pellere* *tympna*.] *Shakespeare.*
1. A ſucceſſion of loud ſounds: as, of bells, thunder, cannon, loud inſtruments.
They were ſaluted by the way, with a fair peal of artillery from the tower.
The breach of faith cannot be ſo highly expreſſed, as in that it ſhall be the laſt peal to call the judgments of God upon men. *Bacon's Essays.*
Woods of oranges will ſmell into the ſea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, ſince a peal of ordinance will do as much, which moveth in a ſmall compaſs?
A peal ſhall rouſe their ſleep;
Then all thy pains aſſembled, thou ſhalt judge
Bad men and angels. *Milt. Par. Reg.*
I myſelf,
Vanquiſh'd with a peal of words, O weakneſs;
Gave up my fort of ſilence to a woman.
From the Moors camp the noiſe grows louder fill,
Peals of ſhouts that rend the heav'n's,
Oh! for a peal of thunder that would make
Earth, ſea and air, and heaven and Cato tremble! *Addiſon.*
2. It is once uſed by *Shakespeare* for a loud noiſe, but improperly. Ere to black Hecat's ſummons
The ſhard-born beetle with his drowly hums,
Hath rung night's yawning peal, there ſhall be done
A deed of dreadful note. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
TO PEAL. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To play ſolemnly and loud.
Let the pealing organ blow,
To the full-voic'd quire below,
In ſervice high and anthems clear,
As may with ſweetneſs through mine ear,
Diſſolve me into ecſtaſies,
And bring all heav'n before my eyes. *Milton.*
The pealing organ, and the paſſing choir;
And the laſt words, that duſt to duſt convey'd. *Titchell.*
TO PEAL. *v. a.*
1. To aſſail with noiſe.
Nor was his car leſs peal'd
With noiſes loud and ruinous, than when Bellona ſtorms,
With all her batt'ring engines bent to raſe
Some capital city. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
2. To ſtir with ſome agitation: as, to peal the pot, is when it boils to ſtir the liquor therein with a ladle. *Ang.*
PEAR. *n. f.* [*poire*, French; *pyram*, Latin.]
The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves, placed in a circular order, and expand in form of a roſe, whoſe flower cup becomes a fleſhy fruit, which is more produced toward the extremity than the apple, but is hollowed like a ravel at the extreme part, the cells, in which the ſeeds are lodged, are ſeparated by ſoft membranes, and the ſeeds are oblong. The pees are eighty-four: 1. Little muſk pear, commonly called the ſupreme. 2. The Ohio pear, commonly called the little baſtard muſk pear. 3. The haſting pear, commonly called the green chiſel. 4. The red muſcavelle, it is alſo called the faiſeſt. 5. The little muſcat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windor pear. 8. The orange muſk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket pear. 11. Long ſtalked blanket pear. 12. The ſkinleſs pear. 13. The muſk robin pear. 14. The muſk drone pear. 15. The green orange pear. 16. Calſollette. 17. The Magdalene pear. 18. The great onion pear. 19. The Augult muſcat. 20. The roſe pear. 21. The perfum'd pear. 22. The ſummer bon chretien, or good chriſtian. 23. Salviati. 24. Roſe water pear. 25. The choaky pear. 26. The ruſlet pear. 27. The prince's pear. 28. The great mouth water pear. 29. Summer burgamot. 30. The Autumn burgamot. 31. The Swiſs burgamot. 32. The red butter pear. 33. The dean's pear. 34. The long green pear; it is called the Autumn month water pear. 35. The white and grey mouſe John. 36. The flower'd muſcat. 37. The vine pear. 38. Rouſſeline pear. 39. The knave's pear. 40. The green ſugar pear. 41. The marquis's pear. 42. The burnt cat; it is alſo called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Beſidery; it is ſo called from Heri, which is a foreſt in Bretagne between Benes and Nantes, where this pear was found. 44. The cranſe, or burgamot cranſe; it is alſo called the flat butter pear. 45. The lanſac, or dauphin pear. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is alſo called the tulip pear and the great orange. 48. The large ſtalked pear. 49. The good Lewis pear. 50. Little hard pear. 51. The good Lewis pear. 52. The colmar pear; it is alſo called the manna pear and the late burgamot. 53. The winter long green pear, or the landy wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgouleuſe. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is ſo called from its muſky flavour, which reſembles the ſmell of the ſweet ſultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn pear. 57. The St. Germain pear, or the unknown of la Fare; it being firſt diſcovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the pariſh of St. Germain. 58. The St. Auguſtine. 59. The Spaniſh bon chretien. 60. The pound pear. 61. The wilding

PEA

- wilding of Caſſoy, a foreſt in Britanny, where it was diſcovered. 62. The lord Martin pear. 63. The winter citron pear; it is alſo called the muſk orange pear in ſome places. 64. The winter roſeſet. 65. The gate pear: this was diſcovered in the province of Poitou, where it was much eſteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bugi; it is alſo called the Eaſter burgamot. 67. The winter bonchretien pear. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La paitourelle. 70. The double flowering pear. 71. St. Martial; it is alſo called the angelic pear. 72. The wilding of Chaumontelle. 73. Carne-lite. 74. The union pear. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine preſent; it is alſo called St. Sampſon. 77. Le rouſſelet de reims. 78. The ſummer thorn pear. 79. The egg pear; ſo called from the figure of its fruit, which is ſhaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip pear. 81. La maniette. 82. The German muſcat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The pear of Naples. *Miller.*
They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as creſt-faln as a dried pear. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
Auguſt ſhall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aſpect, upon his arm a baſket of pears, plums and apples. *Peas.*
The juicy pear
Lies in a ſoft profuſion ſcatter'd round. *Thomson.*
PEARL. *n. f.* [*perle*, Fr. *perla*, Spaniſh; ſuppoſed by *Salmaſius* to come from *pharula*, Latin.]
Pearls, though eſteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a diſtemper in the creature that produces them: the fiſh in which pearls are moſt frequently found is the Eaſt Indian berber or pearl oyster; others are found to produce pearls; as the common oyster, the muſcle, and various other kinds; but the Indian pearls are ſuperior to all: ſome pearls have been known of the ſize of a pigeon's egg; as they increaſe in ſize, they are leſs frequent and more valued: the true ſhape of the pearl is a perfect round; but ſome of a conſiderable ſize are, of the ſhape of a pear, and ſerve for ear-rings: their colour ought to be a pure, clear and brilliant white, and they bring their natural poliſh with them, to which art can never attain: it is reported, that pearls naturally of a yellowiſh caſt, never alter, that this tinge never grows deeper, and that the luſtre of the pearl never fades, which is therefore juſtly preferred by the Orientals to ſuch as are purely white: from the name uſed given to the pearl, ſome have been led to believe, that there was only one found in each ſhell; this is indeed uſually the caſe in oysters and muſcles; but in the oriental pearl ſhell fix or eight are frequent, and ſometimes twenty or more. *Hill.*
A pearl-julep was made of a diſtilled milk. *Wifeman.*
Flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
Like ſaphire, pearl, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knight-hood's bending knee. *Shakespeare.*
Cataracts pearl-coloured, and thoſe of the colour of burniſhed iron, are eſteemed proper to endure the needle. *Sharp.*
PEARL. *n. f.* [*albiga*, Lat.] A white ſpock or film growing on the eye. *Anſworth.*
PEARLED. *adj.* [from pearl.] Adorned or ſet with pearls.
The water nymphs
Held up their pearl'd wriths, and took her in,
Bearing her ſtraight to aged Nereus' hall. *Milton.*
PEARLED. *adj.* [pearl and eye.] Having a ſpock in the eye. *PEARLGRASS.*
PEARLGRASS. *n. f.* Plants. *Anſworth.*
PEARLWORT. *n. f.* Plants.
PEARLY. *adj.* [from pearl.]
1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.
Some in their pearl'y ſhells at eaſe, attend
Moſt nutriment. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Another was inveſted with a pearl'y ſhell, having the luſtres finely diſplayed upon its ſurface. *Woodward.*
2. Reſembling pearls.
Which when the heard, full pearl'y floods
In her eyes might view. *Dryden.*
'Tis ſweet the bluſhing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with pearl'y dew,
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in pearl'y drops renew. *Dryden.*
PEARMAN. *n. f.* An apple.
Pearmain is an excellent and well known fruit. *Martimer.*
PEARTREE. *n. f.* [pear and tree.] The tree that bears pears.
The peartree critics will have to borrow his name of woe, fire. *Bacon.*
PEASANT. *n. f.* [*peasant*, Fr.] A hind; one whoſe buſineſs is rural labour.
He holdeth himſelf a gentleman, and ſcorneth to work, which, he ſaith, is the life of a peasant or churl. *Spenser.*
Our ſuperbuous jacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unneceſſary action ſwarm
About our ſquares of battle. *Shakespeare.*
I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile traſh. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the ſame inſinuations about us with which we were born, to raiſe our thoughts and imaginations to thoſe intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a peasant bred up

PEC

- in the obſcurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unſeen ſplendours of a court. *South's Sermons.*
The citizens would bring two thouſand men, with which they could make head againſt twelve thouſand peasants. *Addiſon.*
PEASANTRY. *n. f.* Peaſants; ruſticks; country people.
How many then ſhould cover, that ſtand bare?
How much low peaſantry would then be gleaned
From the true ſeed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff? *Shakespeare. Merch. of Venice.*
The peaſantry in France under a much heavier preſſure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England of the reformed religion, underſtood it much better than thoſe of a higher condition among us. *Locke.*
PEASCOD. *n. f.* [*peas*, cod and ſhell.] The huſk that conſiſts of tains peas. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
Thou art a ſheal'd peaſcod. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
I ſaw a green caterpillar as big as a ſmall peaſcod. *Walton.*
As peaſcods once I pluck'd, I chanc'd to ſee
One that was cloſely fill'd with three times three. *Gay.*
I o'er the door the ſpell in ſecret laid.
PEASE. *n. f.* [Pea, when it is mentioned as a ſingle body, makes pea; but when ſpoken of collectively, as food or a ſpecies, it is called pease, anciently *peafon*; *pyra*, Saxon; *pois*, French; *piſe*, Italian; *piſum*, Latin.] Food of pease.
Sowe peaſon and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who ſoweth them ſooner, he ſoweth too ſoon. *Tuſſer.*
Peaſe, deprived of any aromatic parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aerial particles, are flatulent. *Arb.*
PEAT. *n. f.* A ſpecies of turf uſed for fire.
Turf and peat, and cowheards are cheap fuels and laſt long. *Bacon's Natural History.*
Carew, in his ſurvey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in peat-earth two miles Eaſt of St. Michael's mount. *Woodw.*
PEAT. *n. f.* [from *petis*, Fr.] A little fondling; a darling; a dear play thing. It is now commonly called *pet*.
A pretty pet! it is beſt put finger in the eye,
An ſhe knew why. *Shakespeare. Taming of the Shrew.*
A citizen and his wife
Both riding on one horſe, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty peat. *Donne.*
PEBBLE. *n. f.* [*pebrolus*, Saxon.] A ſtone diſtinct from ſhells, being not in layers, but in one homogeneous maſs, though ſometimes of many colours. Popularly a ſmall ſtone.
Through the midſt of it ran a ſweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure dreams, and yet ſeek to cloſe the eye with the purling noiſe it made upon the pebble-ſtones it ran over. *Sidney, b. i.*
The biſhop and the duke of Gloſter's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of pebbleſtones. *Shakespeare.*
Suddenly a file of boys deliver'd ſuch a ſhower of pebbles looſe ſhot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in. *Shakespeare.*
You may ſee pebbles gathered together, and a cruſt of cement between them, as hard as the pebbles. *Bacon.*
Collecting toys,
As children gathering pebbles on the ſhore. *Milton.*
Providence permitted not the ſtrength of the earth to ſpend itſelf in baſe gravel and pebbles inſtead of quarries of ſtones. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay
And fountains o'er the pebbles chid your ſlay. *Dryden.*
Another body, that hath only the reſemblance of an ordinary pebble, ſhall yield a metallic and valuable matter. *Woodw.*
PEBBLE-CRYSTAL. *n. f.*
The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy ſtrata left in a train by the water departing at the concluſion of the deluge: this ſort, called by the lapidaries pebble-crystal, is in ſhape irregular. *Woodward.*
PEBBLED. *adj.* [from pebble.] Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.
This bank fair ſpreading in a pebbled ſhore. *Thomson.*
PEBBLY. *adj.* [from pebble.] Full of pebbles.
Strow'd bibulous above I ſee the ſands,
The pebbly gravel next. *Thomson.*
PECCABILITY. *n. f.* [from peccable.] State of being ſubject to ſin.
Where the common peccability of mankind is urged to induce commiſeration towards the offenders; if this be of force in ſin, where the concurrence of the will renders the perſon more inexcusable, it will ſurely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary. *Decay of Piety.*
PECCABLE. *adj.* [from pecca, Lat.] Incident to ſin.
PECCADILLO. [*Spaniſh*; *peccadillo*, French.] A petty fault; a ſlight crime; a venial offence.
He means thoſe little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human underſtanding, or at moſt the peccadillos of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unſteady paſſions. *Dryden.*
'Tis low ebb with his accuſers, when ſuch peccadillos as theſe are put in to ſwell the charge. *Asterbury.*
PECCANCY.